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(54) **LAPAROSCOPIC DEVICE WITH  
COMPOUND ANGULATION**

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See application file for complete search history.

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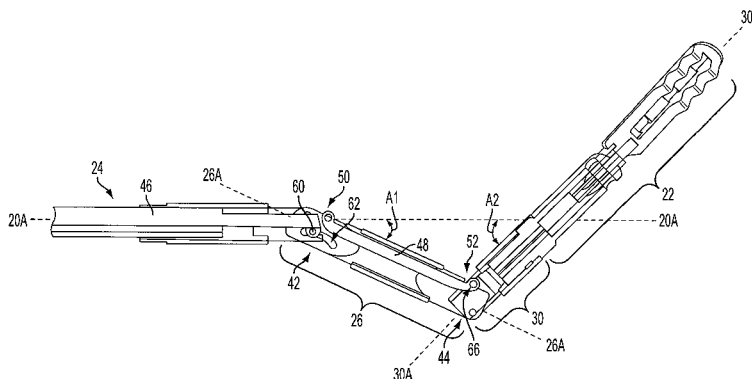
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**ABSTRACT**

Methods and devices are provided for performing minimally  
invasive surgical procedures. In one embodiment, a surgical  
device is provided that includes an elongate shaft having a  
distal portion configured to be movable between a first  
configuration in which the distal portion of the shaft is  
substantially straight or linear and a second configuration in  
which the distal portion of the shaft is bent at a compound  
angle. The shaft's distal portion can be configured to be  
articulated in a wide range of compound angles and can be  
configured to be selectively locked in a fixed position  
anywhere within that range.

**22 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**



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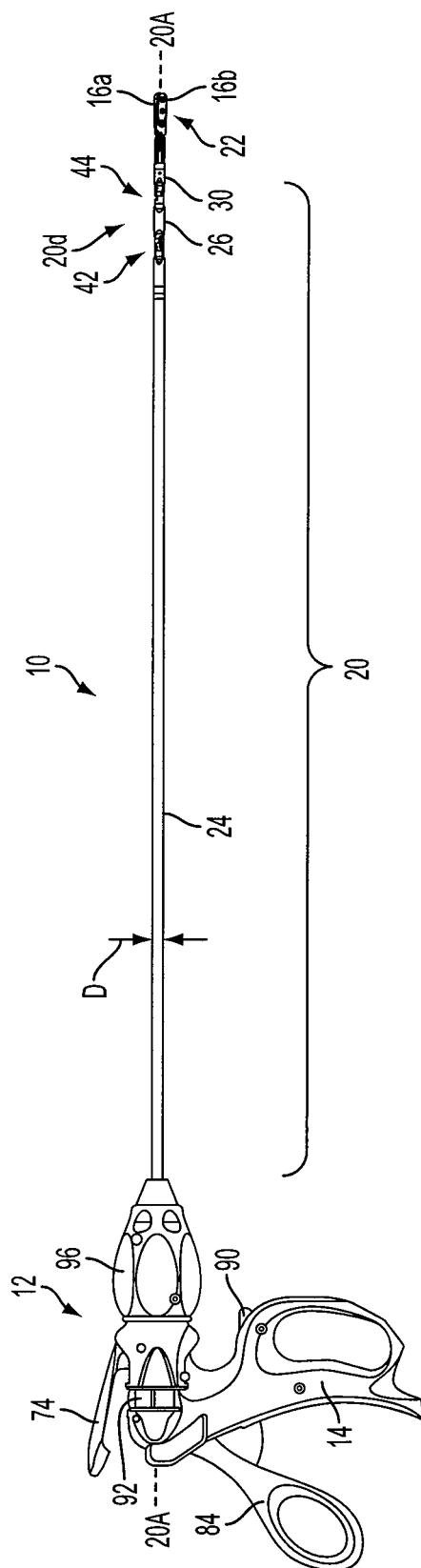


FIG. 1

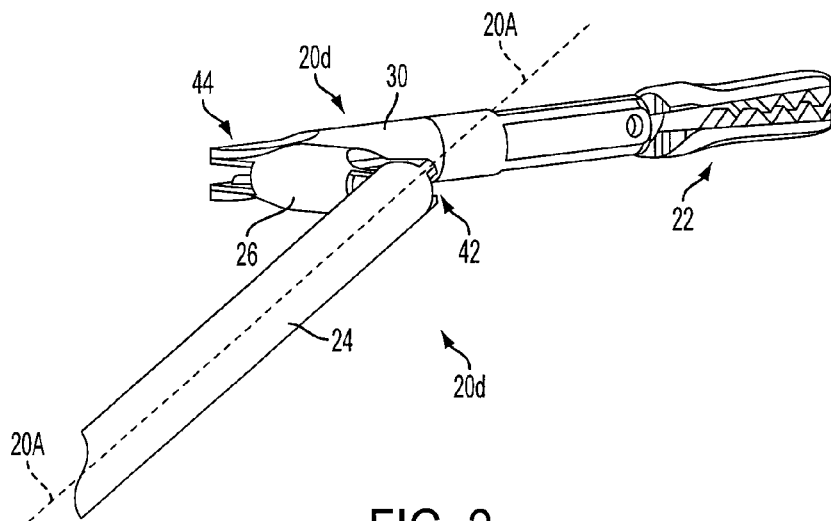


FIG. 2

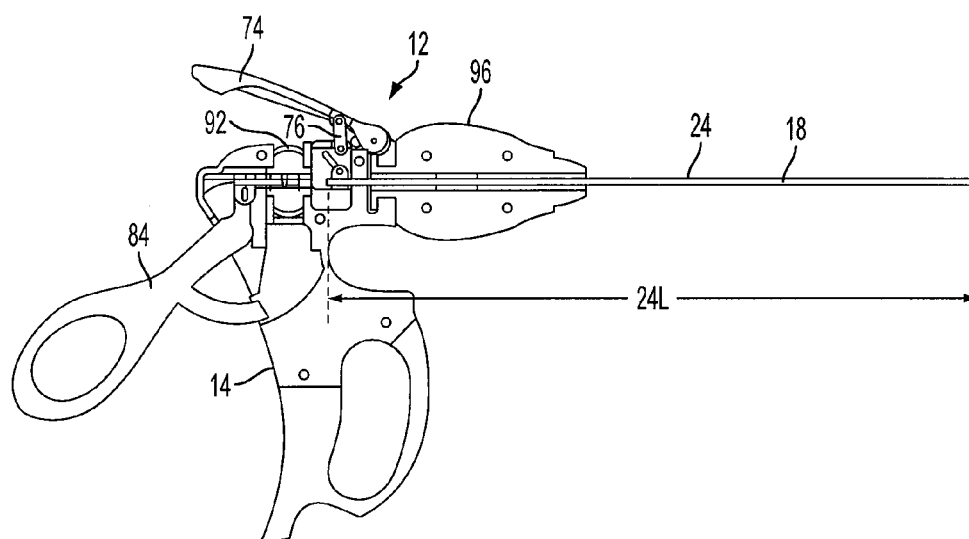


FIG. 3

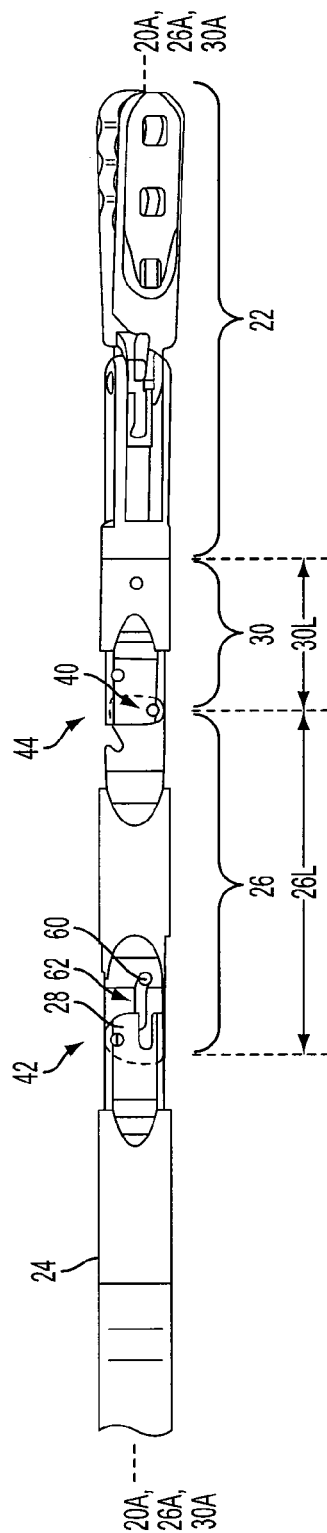


FIG. 4

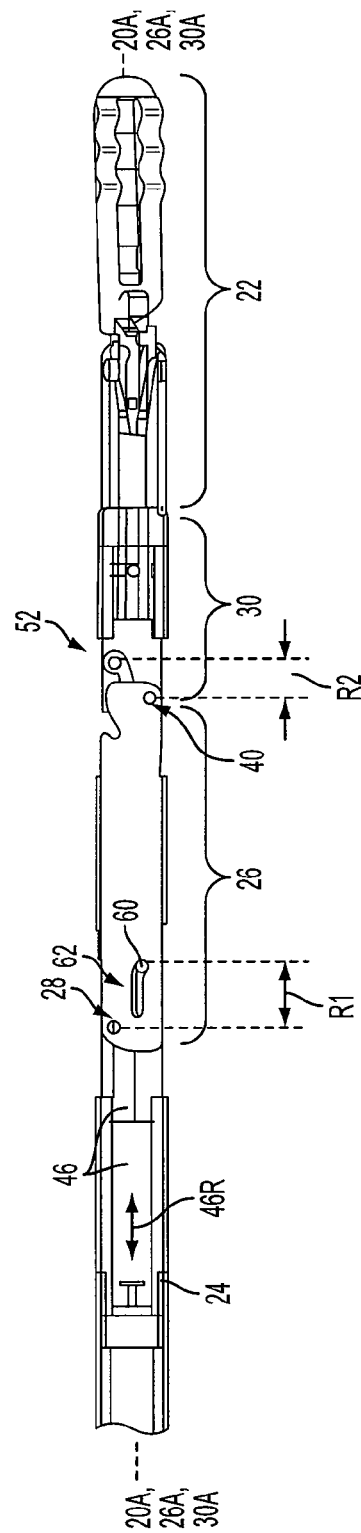


FIG. 5



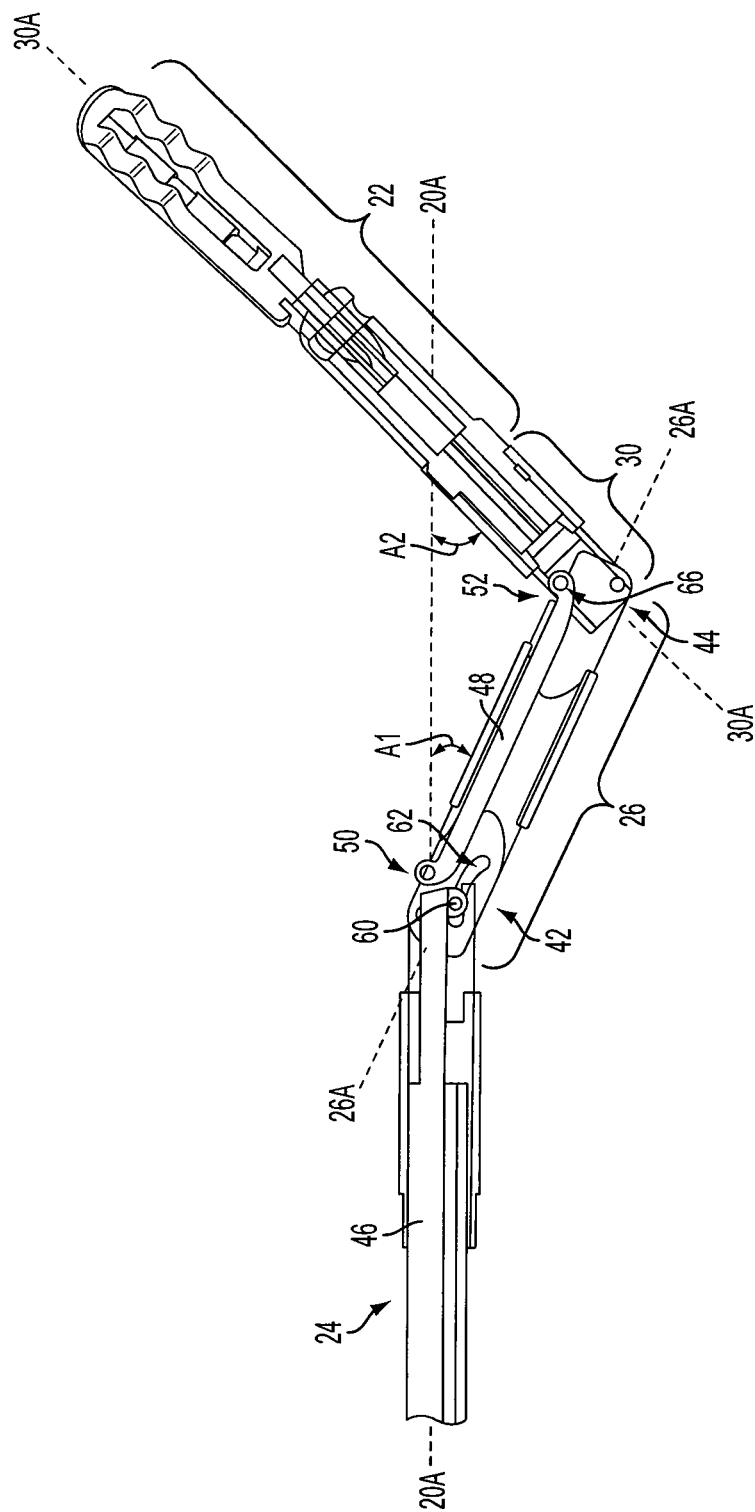


FIG. 6

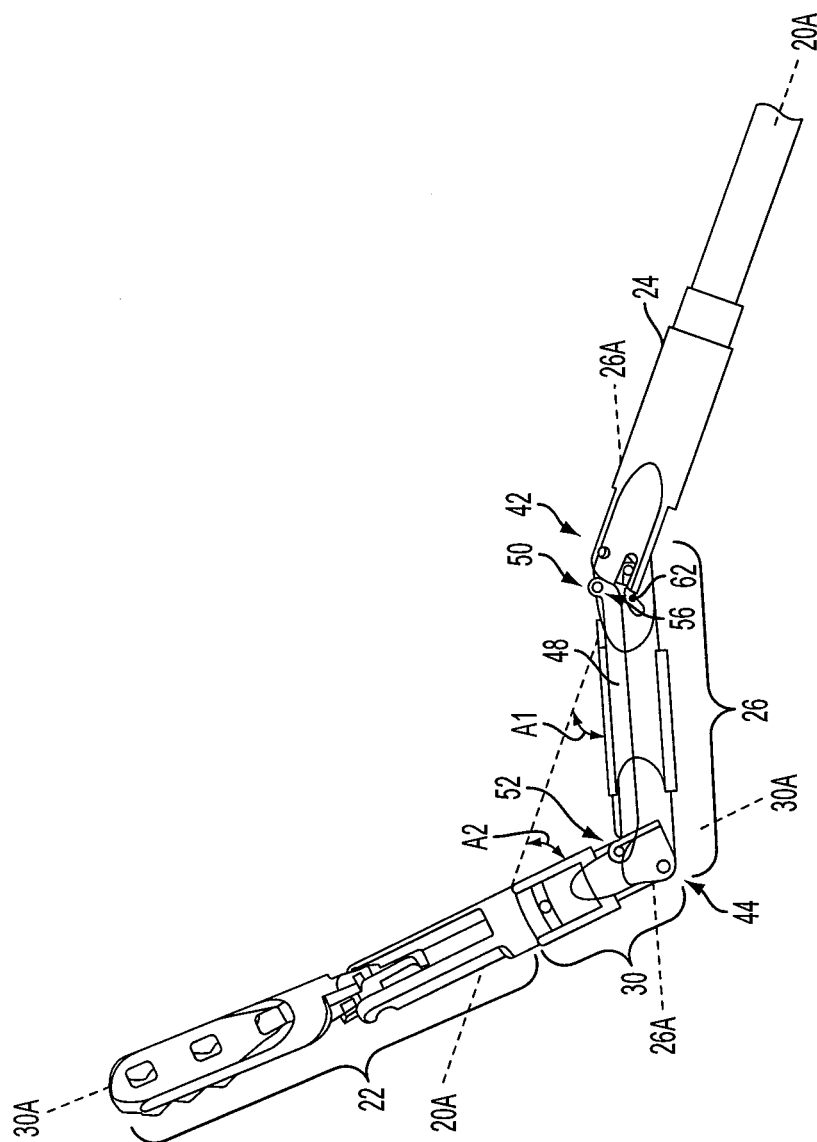


FIG. 7

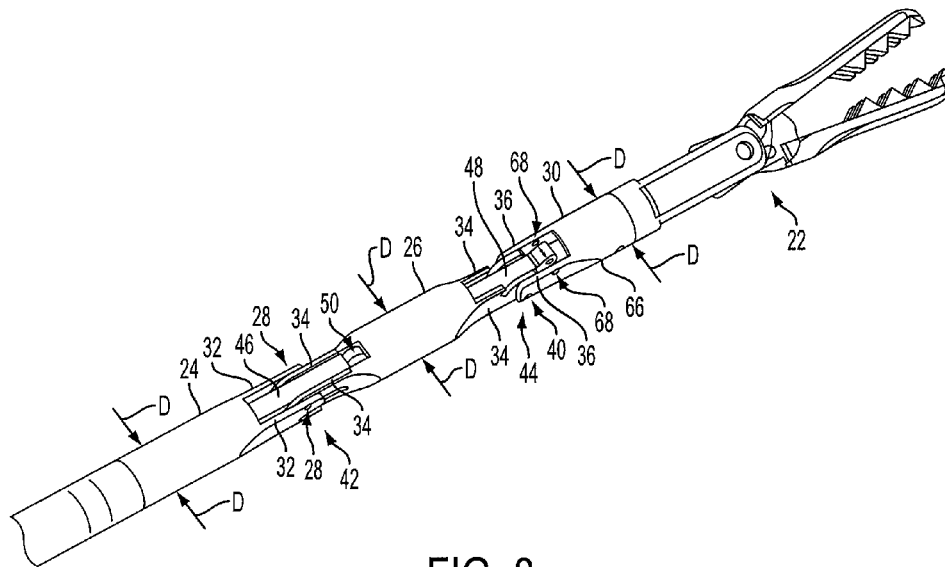


FIG. 8

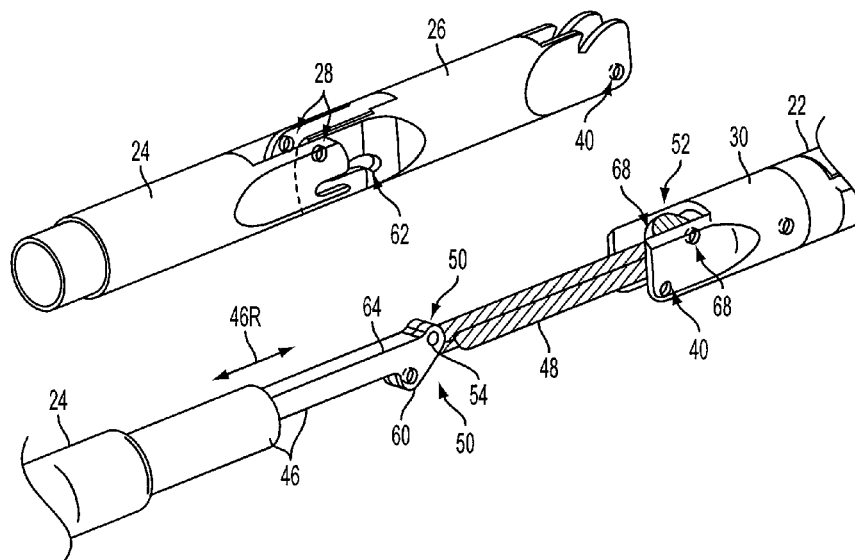


FIG. 9

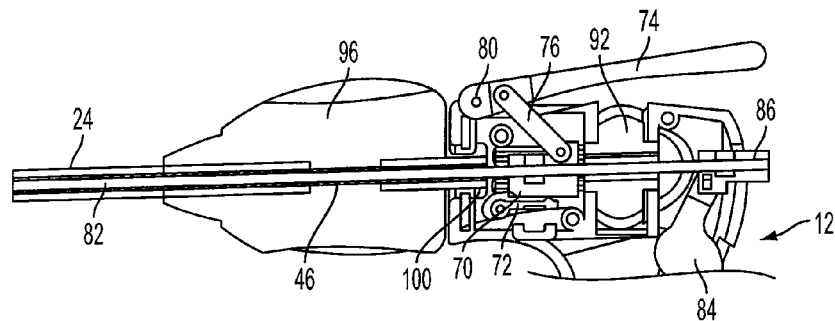


FIG. 10

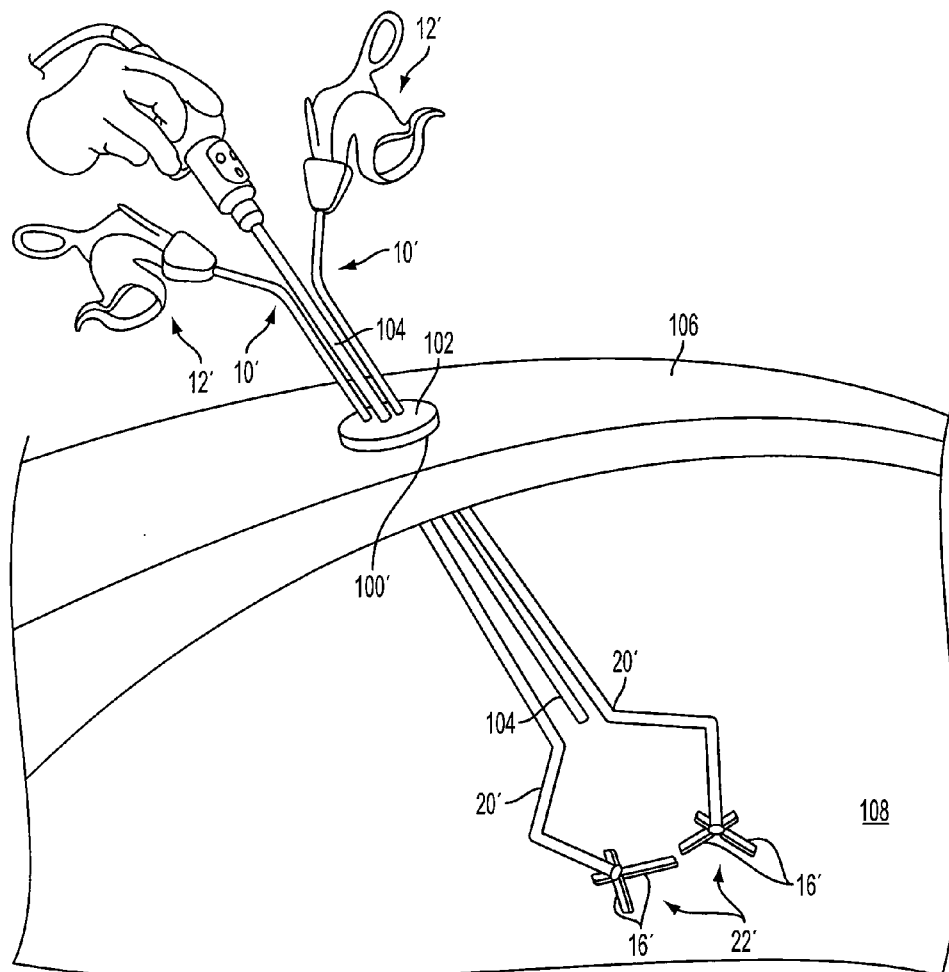


FIG. 11

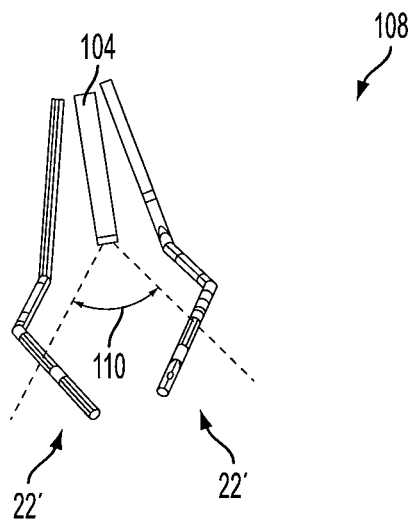


FIG. 12

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## LAPAROSCOPIC DEVICE WITH COMPOUND ANGULATION

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/249,780 filed on Oct. 8, 2009 and entitled "Articulatable Laparoscopic Tools," which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and devices for performing minimally invasive surgical procedures.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many surgical procedures involve inserting various instruments through the working channel of a surgical access device. The instruments are used to view, engage, and/or treat tissue within a body cavity or other surgical site to achieve a diagnostic or therapeutic effect. In laparoscopic abdominal procedures for example, the abdominal cavity is generally insufflated with CO<sub>2</sub> gas to a pressure of around 15 mm Hg. The abdominal wall is pierced and a plurality of tubular cannulas, each defining a working channel, are inserted at various points into the abdominal cavity. A laparoscopic telescope connected to an operating room monitor can be used to visualize the operative field and can be placed through one of the cannulas. Other laparoscopic instruments such as graspers, dissectors, scissors, retractors, etc. can be placed through the other cannula(s) to facilitate various manipulations by the surgeon. In this type of procedure, because of the positioning of the cannulas, it can be relatively easy to "triangulate" the tips of two separate instruments, e.g., bring the tips together at a single point within the abdominal cavity. For example, a first instrument could be passed through a cannula in the left side of the patient's abdomen and operated with the surgeon's left hand while a second instrument could be passed through another cannula in the right side of the patient's abdomen and operated with the surgeon's right hand. The surgeon can then easily bring the tips of the two instruments together at an internal point, e.g. in the center of the patient's abdomen. A laparoscope viewing instrument can also be passed through a third cannula, positioned for example in the center of the patient's abdomen, such that the tips of the two instruments can be easily visualized from above.

In other surgical procedures, however, visualization and triangulation is not as straightforward. For example, in Single Incision Laparoscopic Surgery (SILS) or Single Site Laparoscopic Surgery (SSLSS), a single laparoscopic entry point is formed, e.g., through the navel. An access device having one or more working channels, and typically a plurality of working channels, is then installed in the entry point and all instruments required for performing the surgery are inserted through this same access device. In such procedures, the elongate shafts of the various instruments end up being generally parallel to one another while inserted through the access device. This can make it very difficult to triangulate the tips of two instruments within the abdominal cavity, especially if the instruments do not have distal articulation capabilities. In addition, since the viewing scope is inserted generally along the same axis as the various other instruments, it can be difficult or impossible to see the tips of the instruments. Furthermore, the handles of the various

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instruments often end up being positioned in close proximity to one another and create a so-called "chopstick" effect, which describes interference between the surgeon's hands, between the surgeon's hands and the instruments, and between the instruments. Interference between the handles and/or the positioning of the handles can limit maneuverability and/or lead to discomfort for the surgeon. These problems can unduly lengthen the duration of the surgery, potentially increasing the risk of patient complications. Also, in cases where it is impossible to achieve adequate triangulation and/or visualization, a second or even third entry point must be formed, increasing trauma to the patient and creating additional scars.

Even in multiple-incision procedures or where triangulation and visualization is possible (e.g., where one or more of the devices includes a distal articulation capability), triangulation, visualization, comfort, and maneuverability can still be sub-optimal.

Accordingly, there is a need for methods and devices which allow laparoscopic procedures to be performed with an enhanced ability to triangulate and visualize surgical instruments and with improved surgeon comfort and instrument maneuverability.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally provides methods and devices for performing minimally invasive surgical procedures. In one embodiment, an articulating laparoscopic device is provided that includes an elongate shaft having first and second articulation joints such that the shaft is configured to form compound angles, an end effector coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft and positioned distal of the first and second articulation joints, and an articulator element extending through the elongate shaft and configured to rigidly maintain the elongate shaft in a plurality of positions in which the elongate shaft has compound angles.

The articulator element can have a variety of configurations, and in one exemplary embodiment the articulator element can be rigid. At least a portion of the articulator element can translate longitudinally relative to the elongate shaft, and at least a portion of the articulator element can translate laterally relative to the elongate shaft. The articulator element can include a plurality of sections, such as first and second articulation rods extending through the elongate shaft and being pivotally coupled to one another at a pivot point. The pivot point can float laterally relative to the elongate shaft. The articulator element can also include a pin that extends into a cam slot formed in a portion of the elongate shaft for guiding movement of the articulator element relative to the elongate shaft.

The elongate shaft can also have a variety of configurations. In one exemplary embodiment, the second articulation joint can be movable toward and away from a longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft, and the first articulation joint can be limited to longitudinal movement along an axis substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft. The elongate shaft can include a plurality of sections, such as a main shaft extending from a handle, a first linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the main shaft at the first articulation joint, and a second linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the first linkage at the second articulation joint. The first and second linkages can be movable between an initial position in which the first and second linkages are longitudinally aligned with the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft and an articulated

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position in which the first and second linkages are angularly oriented relative to the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft.

Although the device can include any type of end effector, in one embodiment, the end effector can include graspers having opposed jaws. The elongate shaft can include a flexible actuator element extending therethrough and being effective to move the opposed jaws between a closed position and an open position.

In another embodiment, an articulating laparoscopic device is provided that includes an elongate shaft, a first linkage coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft at a first articulation joint, a second linkage coupled to a distal end of the first linkage at a second articulation joint, and an articulator element having a proximal articulation rod extending through the elongate shaft and a distal articulation rod extending through the first linkage. A proximal end of the distal articulation rod can be pivotally coupled to a distal end of the proximal articulation rod at a pivot point that floats laterally relative to the elongate shaft and the first linkage, and a distal end of the distal articulation rod can be coupled to the second linkage.

The proximal and distal articulation rods can vary in any number of ways. In an exemplary embodiment, the proximal and distal articulation rods are rigid. The proximal articulation rod can be configured to translate longitudinally relative to the elongate shaft and the distal articulation rod can be configured to translate laterally relative to the first linkage. The proximal articulation rod can include a pin that extends into a cam slot formed in the first linkage.

The device can include an end effector coupled to a distal end of the second linkage. The end effector can have a variety of configurations, such as being opposed jaws. The device can include an actuator element configured to move the opposed jaws between a closed position and an open position. While the actuator element can also have a variety of configurations, in one embodiment, the actuator element can extend through the elongate shaft, the first linkage, and the second linkage and be coupled to a proximal end of the opposed jaws.

In another embodiment, an articulating laparoscopic device is provided that includes an elongate shaft, a first linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft at a first articulation joint, a second linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the first linkage at a second articulation joint, an end effector coupled to a distal end of the second linkage, and a rigid articulator element having a proximal portion disposed within the elongate shaft and configured to translate longitudinally relative to the elongate shaft, and a distal portion disposed within the first linkage and configured to translate laterally relative to the first linkage. The second articulation joint is movable toward and away from a longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft such that the first and second linkages are movable between an initial position in which the first and second linkages are longitudinally aligned with the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft and an articulated position in which the first and second linkages are angularly oriented relative to the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft.

While the articulator element can have a variety of configurations, in an exemplary embodiment, the articulator element can be configured to rigidly maintain the first and second linkages in a fixed angular orientation through an entire range of motion of the first and second linkages between the initial and articulated positions. The proximal portion of the articulator element can be coupled to the distal

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portion of the articulator element at a pivot point that is movable laterally relative to the elongate shaft and the first linkage.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a side view of a laparoscopic device including a handle and an articulatable shaft extending distally from the handle, the shaft being in a straight configuration and having an end effector coupled to a distal end thereof;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 1 showing the shaft in an articulated configuration;

FIG. 3 is a partial, side cross-sectional view of the device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a partial, side view of a distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 4 showing the shaft in an articulated configuration;

FIG. 7 is another cross-sectional view of the distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 4 showing the shaft in an articulated configuration;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 4;

FIG. 9 is an exploded, partial view of a distal portion of the shaft of FIG. 1;

FIG. 10 is a partial, side cross-sectional view of the handle of FIG. 1;

FIG. 11 is a perspective, partially cross-sectional view of a surgical access device positioned within a tissue opening and having two laparoscopic devices and a scoping device inserted therethrough and positioned within a body cavity, the laparoscopic devices each having a shaft in an articulated configuration; and

FIG. 12 is a side view of distal portions of the laparoscopic devices and the scoping device of FIG. 11 positioned in the body cavity.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Certain exemplary embodiments will now be described to provide an overall understanding of the principles of the structure, function, manufacture, and use of the devices and methods disclosed herein. One or more examples of these embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Those skilled in the art will understand that the devices and methods specifically described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings are non-limiting exemplary embodiments and that the scope of the present invention is defined solely by the claims. The features illustrated or described in connection with one exemplary embodiment may be combined with the features of other embodiments. Such modifications and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

Various exemplary devices and methods are provided for performing minimally invasive surgical procedures. In general, the devices and methods allow a shaft of a surgical instrument to form a compound angle, thereby facilitating optimal positioning of a working distal end of the instrument relative to a surgical site. In an exemplary embodiment, a laparoscopic device includes an elongate shaft having a

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distal portion configured to be movable between a first configuration in which the distal portion of the shaft is substantially straight or linear and a second configuration in which the distal portion of the shaft is bent at a compound angle. The shaft's distal portion can be configured to be articulated in a wide range of compound angles, and it can be configured to be selectively locked in a fixed position anywhere within that range, thereby allowing the device to be easily held in a desired bent position. The device can thus be inserted into a patient's body with the shaft in the first configuration, and it can be subsequently manipulated to move the shaft from the first configuration to the second configuration to allow the device's working distal end, e.g., an end effector, to be optimally angled within the body relative to a surgical site and/or any other surgical instruments at the surgical site. The shaft can also be configured to move from the second configuration to the first configuration to ease removal of the device from the patient. Such a configuration can be particularly advantageous where two or more instruments are inserted into a patient's body cavity through the same entry port in tissue because it can allow for triangulation. In particular, distal tips of the instruments can be brought together at a single point within the body cavity, even though the instruments' shafts extend generally parallel to one another.

A person skilled in the art will appreciate that while the methods and devices are described in connection with laparoscopic procedures in which one or more surgical instruments are inserted into a patient's body through an artificial opening, e.g., an incision, the methods and devices disclosed herein can be used in numerous surgical procedures and with numerous surgical instruments. By way of non-limiting example, the methods and devices can be used in open surgical procedures.

A person skilled in the art will also appreciate that the devices disclosed herein can be inserted into a body in any way, such as through a natural orifice, through an incision or puncture hole formed in tissue, etc. The devices can be inserted directly into a patient's body or can be inserted through an access device having a working channel through which a shaft of a surgical instrument can be advanced. A person skilled in the art will further appreciate that an access device can be configured to allow insertion of a single surgical instrument therethrough, such as with a straight cannula, or to allow simultaneous insertion of multiple instruments therethrough, such as with a surgical access device having multiple sealing ports each defining a working channel. Devices disclosed herein can alternatively or additionally be introduced into a body through an auxiliary passageway along the outside of a scoping device or other surgical instrument, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. Exemplary embodiments of a surgical instrument that provides such an auxiliary passageway are described in more detail in U.S. Pat. No. 7,615,005 issued Nov. 10, 2009 entitled "Medical Apparatus For Use With An Endoscope," which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In an exemplary embodiment, shown in FIG. 1, a surgical device **10** is provided that includes a proximal handle **12** having an elongated, tubular shaft **20** extending distally therefrom. The shaft **20** can have a working element or end effector **22**, generally referred to as an "end effector," at a distal end thereof. The end effector **22** in the illustrated embodiment includes a tissue grasper having a pair of opposed jaws **16a**, **16b** configured to move between open and closed positions, but as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, the end effector **22** can include any tool,

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e.g., a grasper, a dissector, scissors, forceps, a retractor, a light, etc. As discussed further below, the handle **12** can be configured to operate the end effector **22** and to articulate and/or rotate the shaft **20**.

Generally, the shaft **20** can be configured to be movable between a linear or straight configuration, generally referred to as a "straight configuration," in which the shaft **20** extends substantially along a longitudinal axis **20A** thereof, as illustrated in FIG. 1, and an articulated, bent, or compound angle configuration, generally referred to as an "articulated configuration," in which portions of the shaft **20** do not extend parallel to the longitudinal axis **20A**. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the shaft **20** is not biased to either the straight configuration or the articulated configuration, although as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, the shaft **20** can be biased to one of the configurations, e.g., using a bias spring. Although any portion of the shaft **20** can be articulated or bent to misalign the shaft **20** from its longitudinal axis **20A**, in an exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2, a distal portion **20d** of the shaft **20** can be configured to articulate to form a compound angle. Although the shaft **20** can be configured to bend any number of times to form a compound angle, the shaft **20**, as in the illustrated embodiment, can be articulated at first and second articulation joints **42**, **44** to form a triangulated compound angle, as discussed in further detail below.

The shaft **20** can have a variety of sizes, shapes, and configurations. The shaft **20** can be rigid, flexible, or a combination thereof, but in an exemplary embodiment it is rigid, e.g., made from a generally non-bendable material such as a hard polymer or titanium. Portions of the shaft **20** can be less flexible or more rigid than a remainder of the shaft **20** to facilitate insertion through tissue and/or operation of the end effector **22**. As mentioned above, the shaft **20** can be tubular, and it can have an inner lumen **18** extending through at least a proximal portion thereof, as shown in FIG. 3.

The shaft **20** can have any longitudinal length, although in an exemplary embodiment it is long enough to allow the handle **12** to be manipulated outside a patient's body when the shaft **20** extends through an opening in the body with the end effector **22** disposed within a body cavity. In this way, the shaft **20** and the end effector **22** can be easily manipulated when the device **10** is in use during a surgical procedure. The shaft **20** can have any diameter **D**, e.g., less than or equal to about 10 mm, and more particularly less than or equal to about 5 mm, to allow for insertion of the shaft **20** through an access device, such as during a laparoscopic surgical procedure. The end effector **22** mated to the shaft's distal end can have a diameter equal to or less than the shaft's diameter **D**, at least when the jaws **16a**, **16b** are in a closed position, to further facilitate insertion of the device's distal portion into a patient's body.

In an exemplary embodiment, the shaft **20** can be substantially cylindrical to help the shaft **20** pass smoothly into a body. The shaft **20** can have any constant or varying shape along its longitudinal length, and the shaft's diameter **D** can be uniform or non-uniform along its longitudinal length. In an exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 8, the shaft **20** can have a substantially uniform diameter **D** along its longitudinal length except at one or both of the articulation joints **42**, **44**, which can have diameters that differ from the shaft's diameter **D**, as discussed further below.

The shaft **20** can include a plurality of sections, segments, or linkages, generally referred to as "linkages," along the shaft's longitudinal length to facilitate articulation of the shaft **20**. As shown in the embodiment illustrated in FIGS.



1, 2, and 4-8, the shaft 20 can include a proximal elongate shaft 24, a first linkage 26 coupled to a distal end of the proximal shaft 24, and a second linkage 30 coupled to a distal end of the first linkage 26. While two shaft linkages are illustrated in FIGS. 1, 2, and 4-8, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that in other embodiments, the shaft can include any number of linkages.

The proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can have a variety of sizes, shapes, and configurations. For example, the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can each be in the form of a relatively rigid tubular section with the inner lumen 18 extending therethrough. As in the illustrated embodiment, the proximal shaft 24 can have a longer longitudinal length 24L than the two linkages 26, 30 alone or together. Also as in the illustrated embodiment, a longitudinal length 26L of the first linkage 26 can be longer than a longitudinal length 30L of the second linkage 30. Alternatively, the longitudinal length 30L of the second linkage 30 can be larger than the longitudinal length 26L of the first linkage 26, or the first and second linkages 26, 30 can have substantially equal longitudinal lengths 26L, 30L. As shown in FIG. 3, a proximal portion of the proximal shaft 24 can be disposed within the handle 12 with a remainder of the proximal shaft 24 extending distally from the handle 12. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the proximal shaft 24 can extend distally from the handle 12 in a generally straight line along the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A. In other exemplary embodiments, the proximal shaft 24 can have a bend or curvature near its proximal end, such as is illustrated in another exemplary embodiment of a laparoscopic device 10' in FIG. 11. Such a bend or curvature can be helpful in preventing handles of two instruments from interfering with the other when two or more instruments are inserted in closely-spaced instrument openings or closely spaced trocars. As will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, a bend or curvature in the proximal portion of the proximal shaft 24 can be fixed, or alternatively, it can be movable, such as in the form of a flexible "elbow" that can be adjusted, such as manually, at the point of use.

The proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can be configured to facilitate smooth and controlled articulation of the shaft 20 relative to the handle 12 with the first articulation joint 42 being located between the proximal shaft 24 and the first linkage 26 to allow the proximal shaft 24 and the first linkage 26 to be angled relative to one another, and with the second articulation joint 44 being located between the first and second linkages 26, 30 to allow the first and second linkages 26, 30 to be angled relative to one another offset from the shaft's axis 20A. The proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can thus be configured to articulate to form a compound angle in the shaft 20. The proximal shaft 24 can be configured to be in a fixed position along the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration and in the articulated configuration, as shown in FIGS. 1, 2, and 4-8. In contrast, the first and second linkages 26, 30 can be configured to be longitudinally aligned with the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration, as shown in FIGS. 1, 4, 5, and 8, and the first and second linkages 26, 30 can be angularly oriented relative to the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A when the shaft 20 is in the articulated configuration, as shown in FIGS. 2, 6, and 7. As mentioned above, the end effector 22 can be mated to a distal end of the shaft 20, and in particular the distal end of the second linkage 30, such that the end effector 22 is positioned distal to the articulation joints 42, 44. This can allow the end effector 22 to articulate with the second linkage 30 and thereby be angularly oriented

relative to the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A in coordination with the second linkage 30, as illustrated in FIGS. 2, 6, and 7. In this way, the shaft 20 can be inserted into a patient's body and the distal portion 20d thereof can be articulated inside the body through actuation of the handle 12, as discussed further below, without altering the position of a proximal portion of the shaft 20, e.g., the proximal shaft 24, that extends through an opening in the body, either directly or through an access device. The end effector 22 can thus be oriented to extend toward and in a facing relationship with the longitudinal axis 20A.

The proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can be coupled together in a variety of ways. As in the illustrated embodiment, a proximal end of the proximal shaft 24 can be fixedly or rotatably coupled to the handle 12, and a distal end of the proximal shaft 24 can be pivotably coupled to a proximal end of the first linkage 26 at a first pivot point to partially form the first articulation joint 42. The first linkage 26 can thereby be configured to articulate or rotate, as shown in FIG. 7, relative to the proximal shaft 24 about the first pivot point. The first pivot point can have an axis that is generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 20A of the proximal shaft 24. The distal end of the first linkage 26 can thus be free to move radially inward toward and outward away from the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A. The first linkage 26 and the second linkage 30 can also be coupled together in a pivotal relationship at a second pivot point to partially form the second articulation joint 44, with the distal end of the first linkage 26 being coupled to a proximal end of the second linkage 30. The second linkage 30 can thereby be configured to articulate or rotate relative to the first linkage 26 about the second pivot point. The first and second pivot points can each have an axis generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 20A of the proximal shaft 24. In this way, the first and second linkages 26, 30 can both articulate in the same plane and generally parallel to one another and the proximal shaft 24, to allow the end effector 22 to intersect or "cross" the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A. In other words, a longitudinal axis 26A of the first linkage 26 and a longitudinal axis 30A of the second linkage 30 and the end effector 22 can be aligned with the longitudinal axis 20A of the proximal shaft 24 when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. When the shaft 20 is in the articulated configuration, the longitudinal axes 26A, 30A of the first and second linkages 26, 30 can be transverse to the proximal shaft's longitudinal axis 20A, at first and second angles A1, A2, respectively, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, to angularly orient the end effector 22.

The proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can be pivotally coupled together in any way at their associated ones of the first and second pivot points, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. As shown in the illustrated embodiment in FIG. 8, the coupled ends of the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 can be shaped to include respective first, second, and third pairs of spaced arms or devices 32, 34, 36, generally referred to as "arms," for respectively forming the first and second articulation joints 42, 44 between the adjacent proximal shaft 24 and first linkage 26 and the adjacent first and second linkages 26, 30. The diameter D of the shaft 20 at the arms 32, 34, 36 can be less than the diameter D of a remainder of the shaft 20, which can help facilitate articulation at the joints 42, 44, as discussed further below. As shown in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 8, gaps between the second arms 34 formed on the proximal and distal ends of the first linkage 26 can be less than a gap between the first arms 32 formed on the distal end of the proximal shaft 24 and a gap between

the third arms 36 formed on the proximal end of the second linkage 30 to allow the proximal and distal pairs of second arms 34 to be respectively inserted between the first and third arms 32, 36.

The arms 32, 34, 36 can be pivotally connected together in a variety of ways to movably couple the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. As in the illustrated embodiment shown in FIGS. 4, 5, 8, and 9, pins (not shown) can be inserted, e.g., by press fit, through respective holes 28 formed in each set of nested first and second arms 32, 34 to form a pivot hinge-type joint located at the first articulation joint 42 between the proximal shaft 24 and first linkage 26. Similarly, pins (not shown) can be inserted through respective holes 40 formed in each set of nested second and third arms 34, 36 to form a pivot hinge-type joint located at the second articulation joint 44 between the first and second linkages 26, 30. The first and second pivot points can be laterally/radially offset from the longitudinal axis 20A of the shaft 20. As in the embodiment shown, the first and second pivot points can be offset from the shaft's central longitudinal axis, which in the illustrated embodiment is shown as the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A, by being positioned near outer edges of the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30. The first and second pivot points can be laterally/radially offset from the shaft's central longitudinal axis 20A on opposed sides, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. Such opposed edge locations of the first and second pivot points can allow the first and second linkages 26, 30 to pivot in opposite directions, as illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7. Such an arrangement can also facilitate rotation of the distal portion of first linkage 26 away from the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A and rotation of the proximal portion of the second linkage 30 away from the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, such an arrangement can permit the end effector 22, and possibly also the distal portion of second linkage 30 depending on the size of the first and second linkages 26, 30 and on the size of the angles A1, A2, to intersect or "cross" the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A when the shaft 20 is in the articulated configuration.

Although the end effector 22 can be pivotally coupled to the second linkage's distal end such that it can pivot or articulate relative to the second linkage 30, in the illustrated embodiment, a proximal end of the end effector 22 is non-pivotally coupled to a distal end of the second linkage 30, e.g., welded, snapped, or press fit thereon, which can allow the end effector 22 to articulate with the second linkage 30 relative to the first linkage 26, the proximal shaft 24, and the handle 12. The end effector 22 can additionally or alternatively be configured to be movable relative to the second linkage 30, such as by being rotatable relative thereto and/or by opening and closing the jaws 16a, 16b, as discussed further below.

The device 10 can include an articulator element configured to articulate the shaft 20 at the first and second articulation joints 42, 44 to form a compound angle in the shaft 20. The articulator element can have a variety of configurations, but in the illustrated embodiment the articulator element includes a rigid element extending through the shaft 20 configured to move relative thereto to bend the shaft 20 at the articulation joints 42, 44. Having a rigid articulator element can help maximize stability and rigidity of the articulation joints 42, 44 to allow the joints 42, 44 to be fixedly maintained at any angle throughout their range of motion. As shown in FIGS. 5-9, the articulator element can include a multi-bar system including a proximal rigid articulation bar or rod 46, generally referred to as a "rod,"

extending through the proximal shaft 24, and a distal rigid articulation bar or rod 48, generally referred to as a "rod," extending through the first linkage 26. The proximal and distal rods 46, 48 can be solid or can have one or more hollow portions, same or different from one another. A proximal end (not shown) of the proximal rod 46 can be operatively coupled to an articulation lever 74 at the handle 12, illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, and 10 and discussed further below. A distal end of the proximal rod 46 can be pivotally coupled to a proximal end of the distal rod 48 at the proximal pivot point 50 to partially form the first articulation joint 42, while a distal end of the distal rod 48 can be pivotally coupled to a proximal end of the second linkage 30 at the distal pivot point 52 to partially form the second articulation joint 44. Although in the illustrated embodiment the proximal rod 46 extends from the handle 12 to the first linkage 26, in some embodiments, an additional rigid rod can couple to the proximal rod's proximal end and extend from the proximal rod's proximal end to the handle 12. Furthermore, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, the additional rigid rod can include multiple rods.

The proximal and distal rods 46, 48 can be pivotally connected together at a proximal pivot point 50 in a variety of ways to movably couple together, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. As in the illustrated embodiment shown in FIGS. 7 and 9, a pin (not shown) can be inserted, e.g., by press fit, through a pivot hole 54 formed in the distal end of the proximal rod 46 and a pivot hole 56 formed in the proximal end of the distal rod 48 to form a pivot hinge-type joint at the proximal pivot point 50 between the proximal and distal rods 46, 48. As in the illustrated embodiment, the proximal pivot point 50 can be a floating pivot point that is not fixed to the first linkage 26. In this way, the proximal pivot point 50 can be laterally movable relative to the first linkage 26 and the proximal shaft 24, e.g., movable toward and away from the first linkage's longitudinal axis 26A and the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A. The gaps between one or both of the first and second arms 32, 34 can provide adequate space for the proximal pivot point 50 to laterally move relative to the proximal shaft 24 and the first linkage 26.

The articulator element can also include at least one pin 60 that extends into at least one corresponding cam track or slot 62, generally referred to as a "slot," formed in a portion of the shaft 20 to guide movement of the proximal pivot point 50 such that the proximal pivot point 50 can remain within an envelope of motion of the shaft 20. In other words, the articulator element can allow the shaft 20 to form a compound angle without any elements of the device 10 extending substantially laterally beyond the diameter D of the shaft 20 or deviating substantially from the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A, or from the linkages' axes 26A, 30A, as shown in the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7. Substantially all of the articulator element, e.g., the proximal and distal rods 46, 48, can thus be contained within the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 throughout the shaft's range of motion, e.g., whether the shaft 20 is in the straight or the articulated configuration. In this way, when the device's distal portion is positioned within a body, the end effector 22 can be angled to approach a surgical site in a non-linear position relative to the proximal shaft 24 while reducing a likelihood of the device 10 having stray parts that could damage surrounding tissue or interfere with nearby instruments.

As in the illustrated embodiment shown in FIGS. 4-7 and 9, the articulator element can include one pin 60 and two slots 62 that slidably receive the pin 60. The slots 62 can

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have any size and shape configured to slidably mate with the pin 60. In the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the slots 62 have a J-shape with a linear proximal portion and a curved distal portion. The pin 60 can be inserted, e.g., by press fit, into a second hole 64 formed in the distal end of the proximal rod 46 and laterally and longitudinally offset from the proximal rod's hole 54 for pivotal coupling to the distal rod 48. The opposed slots 62 can be formed in the first linkage 26, e.g., formed in each of the first linkage's proximal pair of arms 34. The pin 60 can be positioned at a distal end of the slots 62 when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration and can be configured to slide proximally within the slots 62 when the proximal rod 46 is actuated to articulate the shaft 20 and move the shaft 20 to the articulated configuration. Similarly, the pin 60 can be configured to slide distally within the slots 62 when the proximal rod 46 is moved distally to move the shaft 20 from the articulated configuration toward the straight configuration. The pin 60 can also be configured to rigidly maintained in any position within the slots 62 and to subsequently move proximally and/or distally within the slots 62 when the shaft 20 is articulated between different angular positions in the articulated configuration, as discussed further below.

As mentioned above, the distal end of the distal rod 48 can be pivotally coupled to the proximal end of the second linkage 30 at the distal pivot point 52, and they can be pivotally coupled together in a variety of ways, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. As in the illustrated embodiment shown in FIGS. 6, 8, and 9, a pin (not shown) can be inserted through respective holes 66, 68 formed in the distal end of the distal rod 48 and the proximal end of the second linkage 30 to form the distal pivot point 52. The distal rod 48 can thus be fixed to the second linkage 30, e.g., be non-floating.

In response to selective movement of the articulation lever 74, the proximal rod 46 can be configured to move longitudinally parallel to the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A in both proximal and distal directions as shown by a double-sided directional arrow 46R in FIGS. 5 and 9. Longitudinal movement of the proximal rod 46 can be configured to impart force or motion to the distal rod 48, thereby causing the shaft 20 to bend at the first and second articulation joints 42, 44. The articulator element can thus be configured to impart a force to the proximal rod 46, e.g., by actuating the articulation lever 74, which transfers force to the distal rod 48, to articulate the shaft 20. In this way, the proximal rod 46 can be configured to translate longitudinally substantially aligned with or parallel to the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A in both proximal and distal directions relative to the shaft 20, while the distal rod 48 can be configured to translate laterally relative to the axis 20A of the shaft 20, both away from and toward the axis 20A, as the shaft 20 bends to form or to be released from a compound angle. Proximal movement of the proximal rod 46 corresponds to movement of the shaft 20 from the straight configuration to the articulated configuration, while distal movement of the proximal rod 46 corresponds to movement of the shaft 20 from the articulated configuration toward the straight configuration. The proximal rod 46 can also be moved proximally and/or distally to move the shaft 20 from one articulated configuration to another articulated configuration, e.g., between different compound angles. The degree of the compound angle formed by the pivoting proximal shaft 24 and linkages 26, 30 can be varied by varying the pulling force on proximal rod 46. Varying the size of the compound angle can change the direction of approach of end effector 22 to an intended site, which can assist in allowing for more precise position-

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ing of the end effector 22. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that the force imparted from the proximal rod 46 to the distal rod 48 can be simultaneous despite the presence of minimal delays in articulation as forces translate along the actuator element.

With the shaft 20 in the articulated configuration, a compound angle is formed, with the axes 20A, 26A, 30A of the proximal shaft 24 and linkages 26, 30 intersecting one another. The axes 20A, 26A, 30A of the proximal shaft 24 and linkages 26, 30 can, however, all lie within a common plane.

FIGS. 4-7 illustrate a compound angle formed by the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30, as well as movement of the proximal and distal rods 46, 48 as the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30 pivot at the first and second articulation joints 42, 44. As shown in FIG. 5, when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration, the connection between the proximal rod 46 and the first linkage 26 is spaced from the connection between the proximal shaft 24 and the first linkage 26 by a first distance R1. Likewise, when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration, the connection between the distal rod 48 and the second linkage 30 is spaced from the connection between the first and second linkages 26, 30 by a second distance R2. As the proximal rod 46 is pulled proximally by a driving force in the handle 12, e.g., by squeezing the articulation lever 74, the proximal rod 46 in turn pulls proximally on the distal rod 48. As the rods 46, 48 are pulled proximally, the rods 46, 48 apply a pulling force on the first and second linkages 26, 30. The opposing, off-center locations of the pivot points between the proximal shaft 24 and the linkages 26, 30, as well as off-center and opposing locations of the pivot connections between the rods 46, 48 and the first and second linkages 26, 30, can result in the first and second linkages 26, 30 pivoting/rotating in opposite directions, relative to the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A, in response to the pulling force of the rods 46, 48, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. The first distance R1 dynamically reduces as the rods 46, 48 move proximally and the pin 60 slides proximally in the slots 62.

As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7 and as mentioned above, the pivoting first and second linkages 26, 30 can form a pair of angles A1, A2 when the shaft 20 is in the articulated configuration. The measure of the first and second angles A1, A2 can depend, at least in part, upon the first and second distances R1, R2 between the respective pivot connections, with each of the angles A1, A2 being determined separately by their associated distances R1, R2. A range for the compound angle formed by the first and second angles A1, A2 can be determined by the first and second distances R1, R2, with the distance R2 between the distal pivot connections being less than or equal to the distance R1 between the proximal pivot connections. In one embodiment, the ratio R1/R2 of the separation distances can be the same as the ratio A1/A2 of the angles. The first distance R1 can vary because of the floating proximal pivot point 50 and the sliding of the pin 60 in the slots 62, which can provide for an increased angular range for the first angle A1. The size of the angles A1, A2 can vary, e.g., the first angle A1 can be in a range of about 0° to 45°, and the second angle A2 can be in a range of about 0° to 90°. The first and second linkages 26, 30 being maximally pivoted corresponds to the pin 60 being located as far proximally as possible in the slots 62. Correspondingly, when the angles A1, A2 are each 0° with the shaft 20 in the straight configuration, as shown in FIG. 5, the pin 60 can be positioned at distal-most ends of the slots 62.

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As mentioned above, the device 10 can include a handle 12 having controls configured to articulate and rotate the shaft 20 as well as operate the end effector 22. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, and 10, the proximal rod 46 is configured in at least a proximal portion thereof as a rigid tube having a proximal end attached to a driver in the handle 12. The driver can have a variety of sizes, shapes, and configurations, but in the illustrated embodiment, the driver includes a carriage 70 having a toothed surface in contact with a pawl 72. The articulation lever 74 extends from a surface of handle 12 and can be manually operated. A connecting rod 76 connects a distal end of the lever 74 to the carriage 70. The lever 74 can pivot about a pin 80 connected at a distal end of the lever 74. The pivoting of the lever 74 can be conveyed through the connecting rod 76 to the carriage 70 to translate the carriage 70 proximally and distally inside the handle 12, and thus proximally and distally longitudinally translate the proximal rod 46 inside the shaft's lumen 18. As the carriage 70 translates, the pawl 72 engages ridges of the toothed surface to hold the proximal rod 46 in a fixed position, and thus also hold the compound angle of the articulated shaft 20 in a fixed position, between actuations of the lever 74. The shaft 20 can thus be rigidly maintained in a plurality of selected, articulated positions, which can ease use of the device 10 and free a surgeon's hand to otherwise manipulate the device 10 or another surgical tool. As the lever 74 pivots downward, the carriage 70 pulls proximal rod 46 proximally within the handle 12, causing the proximal and distal rods 46, 48 to articulate the distal portion of the shaft 20 from the straight configuration to the articulated configuration or from one articulated configuration to another. As the lever 74 pivots upward, the carriage 70 pushes the proximal rod 46 distally, in turn pushing the distal rod 48 distally and moving the first and second linkages 26, 30 of shaft 20 from the articulated configuration toward or entirely to the straight configuration. The lever 74 can be pivoted any amount upward and any amount downward in any order any number of times to optimally angle the shaft 20, with the carriage 70 and the pawl 72 cooperating to lock the shaft 20 at any desired compound angle. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that as an alternative to the lever 74 and the carriage 70, other types of controls can be included within the handle 12 for applying a longitudinal force to the proximal rod 46 parallel to the shaft axis 20A to articulate and/or straighten the shaft 20.

A second driver can be included in handle 12 for operating the end effector 22. The second driver can have a variety of sizes, shapes, and configurations, but as in the illustrated embodiment, it can include a translator element extending from the handle 12, distally through the shaft 20, and to the end effector 22. The translator element can include an actuator, cable, wire, or rod 82, generally referred to as an "actuator," having a proximal end attached to an activator member in the handle 12. The activator member can vary, but as in the illustrated embodiment, it can include a ratchet 86 driven by a thumb trigger 84. The ratchet 86 can be configured to longitudinally translate the actuator 82 parallel to the longitudinal axis 20A of the shaft 20 in response to manual pressure on the trigger 84. As the trigger 84 is pivoted relative to a pistol handle grip 14, the trigger 84 ratchets the actuator 82 proximally or distally through the proximal rod 46. The translator element can also include a flexible segment (not shown) connected to the actuator 82 proximal to the first and second linkages 26, 30, e.g., proximal to the proximal articulation joint 42. The flexible segment can be formed of any pliable material, e.g., an

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electroactive polymer, a shape memory material such as Nitinol, etc., and can be attached to a distal end of the rigid proximal portion of the actuator 82 in any way, e.g., crimped, tied, etc. The flexible segment can extend distally from the actuator 82 through the articulating distal portion of the shaft 20 to the end effector 22. The distal, flexible segment of the translator element can be coupled to the end effector 22 to allow actuation of the end effector 22, e.g., opening and closing the jaws 16a, 16b, in response to translation of the actuator 82. The flexible extension of the actuator 82 through the articulating region of the shaft 20 can provide for control of the end effector 22, yet allows for the articulation of the shaft 20 at the articulation joints 42, 44. By extending through the shaft 20 with the shaft 20 in either the straight or articulated configuration, the flexible extension can also allow the end effector 22 to be rotated about the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A relative to the shaft 20. When the shaft 20 is in the articulated configuration, the end effector's rotational axis includes the shaft's longitudinal axis 30A at the second linkage 30.

As will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, the handle 12 can include any rotating mechanism configured to rotate the end effector 22, such as a knob 92 as shown, a lever, a wired or wireless electronic control, etc. The knob 92 can be configured to rotate the actuator 82 a full 360° clockwise and/or counterclockwise to correspondingly rotate the end effector 22 a full 360° clockwise and/or counterclockwise about the second linkage's longitudinal axis 30A, which as mentioned above is the same as the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A when the shaft 20 is in the straight configuration. A lock such as a button 90 can be included on the handle 12 for closing and holding the position of the thumb trigger 84 to maintain the end effector 22 in a particular state. The handle 12 can include a second rotating mechanism, e.g., a second knob 96 coupled to a proximal end of the shaft 20, for rotating the shaft 20 360° about the shaft's longitudinal axis 20A. A bushing 100 can surround the proximal rod 48 distal of the carriage 70 for rotating the proximal rod 48 and hence the shaft 20 relative to the carriage 70. The knobs 92, 96 can thus allow for separate, relative rotation between the shaft 20 and the end effector 22. The shaft 20 can be rotated in both the straight and articulated configurations to further increase the positioning range of the end effector 22. Such rotation of the shaft 20 and/or the end effector 22 can help optimally position the shaft's distal portion 20d within a body before and/or after the shaft 20 is articulated.

In use, as shown in an exemplary embodiment in FIG. 11, one or more surgical devices 10' can be inserted through an opening 100' in tissue 106 to access a body cavity 108 underlying the tissue 106 where the devices 10' can perform any type of surgical procedure. The devices 10' can generally each be configured and used similar to the device 10 of FIGS. 1-10. However, in this illustrated embodiment, a proximal portion of each device's shaft 20' just distal of a handle 12' has a bend or curvature, which as mentioned above can help facilitate positioning of the devices 10' and prevent interference therebetween. Also as mentioned above, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that while the devices 10' are shown in the illustrated embodiment in use in a laparoscopic procedure and inserted into the body cavity 108, e.g., the abdominal cavity, through a multiple port access device 102 positioned in the tissue opening 100', e.g., an incision at the navel, any of the surgical devices disclosed herein can be used in a variety of surgical procedures and inserted into a patient's body in any number of ways. Prior to insertion of any instruments through the

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multiple port access device **102**, insufflation can be provided through an insufflation port, as will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art. A scoping device **104** can also be inserted through the multiple port access device **102** to provide visualization. Non-limiting examples of a scoping device include an endoscope, a laparoscope, and a colonoscope.

The multiple port access device **102** can include multiple instrument openings each configured to receive an instrument inserted therethrough. Each opening can have an associated sealing port that can be configured to provide at least one instrument seal that forms a seal around an instrument disposed therethrough, but otherwise does not form a seal when no instrument is disposed therethrough, at least one channel seal or zero-closure seal that seals a working channel created by the sealing port when no instrument is disposed therethrough, or a combination instrument seal and channel seal that is effective to both form a seal around an instrument disposed therethrough and to form a seal in the working channel when no instrument is disposed therethrough. Exemplary embodiments of multiple port access devices are described in more detail in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/399,482 filed Mar. 6, 2009 entitled "Methods And Devices For Providing Access Into A Body Cavity," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/399,473 filed Mar. 6, 2009 entitled "Methods And Devices For Providing Access Into A Body Cavity," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/512,542 filed Jul. 30, 2009 entitled "Methods And Devices For Providing Access Into A Body Cavity," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/512,568 filed Jul. 30, 2009 entitled "Methods And Devices For Providing Access Into A Body Cavity," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/399,633 filed Mar. 6, 2009 entitled "Methods And Devices For Providing Access Into A Body Cavity," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/399,625 filed Mar. 6, 2009 entitled "Methods And Devices For Providing Access Into A Body Cavity," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/399,547 filed Mar. 6, 2009 entitled "Surgical Access Devices And Methods Providing Seal Movement In Predefined Paths," U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/399,656 filed Mar. 6, 2009 entitled "Surgical Access Devices And Methods Providing Seal Movement In Predefined Movement Regions," and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/766,086 filed Apr. 23, 2010 entitled "Methods And Devices For Accessing A Body Cavity," which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

The devices **10'** can be simultaneously or sequentially inserted through the multiple port access device **102** with the shafts **20'** in straight configurations to position distal portions of the shafts **20'** within the body cavity **108**. The shafts **20'** inserted through the multiple port access device **102** can each extend generally parallel to one another, e.g., have parallel longitudinal axes. After distal portions of the shafts **20'** have been positioned within the body cavity **108**, the handles **12'** of the devices **10'** can be manipulated, simultaneously or sequentially, to move the shafts **20'** from straight configurations to articulated configurations and to allow the end effectors **22'** at respective distal ends of the shafts **20'** to be brought together in a non-interfering, cooperative, facing relationship and to be within a viewing range **110** of the scoping device **104**, as also illustrated in FIG. **12**. The shafts **20'** can be articulated any amount, including not at all, same or different from one another, and can be selectively adjusted during the surgical procedure to form larger or smaller compound angles as desired. The shafts **20'** can also be rotated relative to the handles **12'**, the end effectors **22'** can be rotated relative to the shafts **20'**, and the end effectors'

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jaws **16'** can be opened and closed. The devices **10'** can thus allow the shafts **20'** to be easily inserted into a body in straight configurations through a single, relatively small opening **100'** with the shafts **20'** being substantially parallel, and the shafts **20'** can be subsequently articulated to optimally position the end effectors **22'** relative to the surgical site, to each other, to the scoping device **104**, and to any other tools within the body cavity **108**. Because the device **10'** can be articulated, its end effector **22'** can be positioned at an angle with respect to a remainder of the shaft **20'** thereof, triangulation and visualization can be improved. In other words, even though the devices **10'** and the scoping device **104** are inserted through a common incision, it is still possible to see the end effectors **22'** of the devices **10'** and to bring the end effectors **22'** of the two instruments devices **10'** together in a facing relationship at a single point within the body cavity **108**.

In addition, because the handles **12'** can be bent with respect to the shafts **20'**, maneuverability can be improved, e.g., the "chopstick" effect can be reduced, since interference between the handles **12'** of the two devices **10'** can be avoided. Finally, user comfort can be enhanced, since the bend angles of the devices **10'** adjacent the handles **12'** can be customized at any time before or during the surgery.

The shafts **20'** can also be easily removed from the patient's body by moving the shafts **20'** from articulated configurations to straight configurations. The multiple port access device **102** can be configured to allow further adjustment of instruments inserted therethrough, such as by allowing collective rotation of the instruments around a central axis of the multiple port access device **102**.

A proximal housing portion of the multiple port access device **102** can be configured to be removable from a distal retractor portion of the multiple port access device **102**. Thus, at any point before, during, or after a surgical procedure, the proximal housing portion can in full or part be released from the distal retractor portion, and the distal retractor portion can be removed from the tissue **106**. With the proximal housing portion of the multiple port access device **102** disengaged from the distal retractor portion and with the distal retractor portion still positioned in the tissue opening **100'**, a working channel of the distal retractor portion can provide access to the body cavity **108** underlying the tissue **106**. One or more of the devices **10'** and/or other surgical instruments can be advanced through the working channel, such as a waste removal bag configured to hold waste material, e.g., dissected tissue, excess fluid, etc., from the body cavity **108**. The bag can be introduced into the body cavity **108** through the distal retractor portion's working channel or other access port. A person skilled in the art will appreciate that one or more surgical instruments can be advanced through the distal retractor portion's working channel before and/or after the proximal housing portion has been attached to the distal retractor portion. A surgical drape can optionally be placed over the distal retractor portion and the tissue opening **100'** during removal of the distal retractor portion to help reduce dispersion of bodily fluid outside the surgical space.

The devices disclosed herein can be designed to be disposed of after a single use, or they can be designed to be used multiple times. In either case, however, the device can be reconditioned for reuse after at least one use. Reconditioning can include any combination of the steps of disassembly of the device, followed by cleaning or replacement of particular pieces, and subsequent reassembly. In particular, the device can be disassembled, and any number of the particular pieces or parts of the device can be selectively

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replaced or removed in any combination, e.g., a handle, a proximal housing portion of a surgical access device, an end effector, etc. Upon cleaning and/or replacement of particular parts, the device can be reassembled for subsequent use either at a reconditioning facility, or by a surgical team immediately prior to a surgical procedure. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that reconditioning of a device can utilize a variety of techniques for disassembly, cleaning/ replacement, and reassembly. Use of such techniques, and the resulting reconditioned device, are all within the scope of the present application.

Preferably, the invention described herein will be processed before surgery. First, a new or used instrument is obtained and if necessary cleaned. The instrument can then be sterilized. In one sterilization technique, the instrument is placed in a closed and sealed container, such as a plastic or TYVEK bag. The container and instrument are then placed in a field of radiation that can penetrate the container, such as gamma radiation, x-rays, or high-energy electrons. The radiation kills bacteria on the instrument and in the container. The sterilized instrument can then be stored in the sterile container. The sealed container keeps the instrument sterile until it is opened in the medical facility.

One skilled in the art will appreciate further features and advantages of the invention based on the above-described embodiments. Accordingly, the invention is not to be limited by what has been particularly shown and described, except as indicated by the appended claims. All publications and references cited herein are expressly incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

What is claimed is:

1. An articulating laparoscopic device, comprising:  
an elongate shaft having first and second articulation joints, the first articulation joint being configured to pivot in a first direction and the second articulation joint being configured to pivot in a second direction that is opposite to the first direction such that the shaft is configured to form a compound angle, one of the first and second directions being clockwise and another of the first and second directions being counterclockwise, the first articulation joint being limited to pivoting from a zero angle position in the first direction to form the compound angle, and the second articulation joint being limited to pivoting from a zero angle position in the second direction to form the compound angle;  
an end effector coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft and positioned distal of the first and second articulation joints, the end effector being pivotable relative to the elongate shaft at a third articulation joint positioned distal of the first and second articulation joints;  
an articulator element extending through the elongate shaft and configured to rigidly maintain the elongate shaft in a plurality of positions in which the elongate shaft has the compound angle;  
wherein movement of the articulator element relative to the elongate shaft is configured to simultaneously pivot the first articulation joint in the first direction and the second articulation joint in the second direction to form the compound angle.
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the articulator element is rigid.
3. The device of claim 1, wherein the second articulation joint is movable toward and away from a longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft, and the first articulation joint is limited to longitudinal movement along an axis substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft.

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4. The device of claim 1, wherein the elongate shaft includes:

- a main shaft extending from a handle;
- a first linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the main shaft at the first articulation joint; and
- a second linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the first linkage at the second articulation joint.

5. The device of claim 4, wherein the first and second linkages are movable between an initial position in which the first and second linkages are longitudinally aligned with a longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft and an articulated position in which the first and second linkages are angularly oriented relative to the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the articulator element comprises first and second articulation rods extending through the elongate shaft and being pivotally coupled to one another at a pivot point.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein the pivot point floats laterally relative to the elongate shaft.

8. The device of claim 6, wherein the articulator element includes a pin that extends into a cam slot formed in a portion of the elongate shaft for guiding movement of the articulator element relative to the elongate shaft.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the end effector comprises graspers having opposed jaws, and the elongate shaft includes a flexible actuator element extending there-through and being effective to move the opposed jaws between a closed position and an open position.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein the first articulation joint includes a first pivot point and the second articulation joint includes a second pivot point, the first and second pivot points being positioned offset from a central longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft when the elongate shaft is in a substantially straightened position.

11. An articulating laparoscopic device, comprising:

- an elongate shaft;
- a first linkage coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft at a first articulation joint, the first linkage including a slot formed therein;
- a second linkage coupled to a distal end of the first linkage at a second articulation joint; and
- an articulator element having a proximal articulation rod extending through the elongate shaft and having a pin slidably extending into the slot formed in the first linkage such that sliding movement of the in causes articulation of the first linkage, and the articulator element having a distal articulation rod extending through the first linkage and having a proximal end pivotally coupled to a distal end of the proximal articulation rod at a single pivot point that floats laterally relative to the elongate shaft and the first linkage, and a distal end of the distal articulation rod being coupled to the second linkage.

12. The device of claim 11, wherein the proximal articulation rod is configured to translate longitudinally relative to the elongate shaft and the distal articulation rod is configured to translate laterally relative to the first linkage.

13. The device of claim 11, wherein the slot formed in the first linkage comprises a curved cam slot.

14. The device of claim 11, further comprising an end effector coupled to a distal end of the second linkage.

15. The device of claim 14, wherein the end effector includes opposed jaws, and the device includes an actuator element extending through the elongate shaft, the first linkage, and the second linkage and coupled to a proximal end

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of the opposed jaws, the actuator element being configured to move the opposed jaws between a closed position and an open position.

16. The device of claim 11, wherein the pivot point is configured to float laterally relative to the elongate shaft and the first linkage by moving toward and away from a longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft and moving toward and away from a longitudinal axis of the first linkage.

17. The device of claim 11, wherein the pivot point is detached from the first linkage.

18. The device of claim 11, further comprising a gap between at least one of a first and a second arms providing space for the single pivot point to move laterally.

19. An articulating laparoscopic device, comprising:  
an elongate shaft;

a first linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the elongate shaft at a first articulation joint, the first articulation joint being laterally offset from a longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft;

a second linkage having a proximal end coupled to a distal end of the first linkage at a second articulation joint, the second articulation joint being laterally offset from the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft, and the second articulation joint being movable toward and away from the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft such that the first and second linkages are movable between an initial position in which the first and second linkages are

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longitudinally aligned with the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft and an articulated position in which the first and second linkages are angularly oriented relative to the longitudinal axis of the elongate shaft;

an end effector coupled to a distal end of the second linkage; and

a rigid articulator element having a proximal portion disposed within the elongate shaft and configured to translate longitudinally relative to the elongate shaft, and a distal portion disposed within the first linkage and configured to translate laterally relative to the first linkage.

20. The device of claim 19, wherein the articulator element is configured to rigidly maintain the first and second linkages in a fixed angular orientation through an entire range of motion of the first and second linkages between the initial and articulated positions.

21. The device of claim 19, wherein the proximal portion of the articulator element is coupled to the distal portion of the articulator element at a pivot point that is movable laterally relative to the elongate shaft and the first linkage.

22. The device of 19, wherein movement of the rigid articulator element relative to the elongate shaft is configured to pivot the first linkage in a first direction and pivot the second linkage in a second, opposite direction.

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